

## DESCRIPTION

SURFACE TREATING AGENT, FLUORINE-CONTAINING MONOMER AND  
FLUORINE-CONTAINING POLYMER

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## TECHINICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a polymer and a treatment which impart excellent water repellency, oil repellency and soil resistance to a textile, a masonry, a filter (for example, an electrostatic filter), a dust protective mask, and a part of fuel cell.

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## BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Hitherto, various fluorine-containing compounds are proposed. The fluorine-containing compounds have the advantageous effects of having properties excellent in heat resistance, oxidation resistance, weather resistance and the like. The fluorine-containing compounds are used as, for example, the water- and oil-repellent agent and soil release agent by utilizing the properties that the fluorine-containing compounds have low free energy, i.e., difficulty in adherence.

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[0003] Examples of the fluorine-containing compounds used as the water- and oil-repellent agent include a fluorine-containing polymer having repeating units derived

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from (meth)acrylate ester having a fluoroalkyl group. It is proposed that a (meth)acrylate ester having a spacer which is an organic group positioned between an acrylate group and a fluoroalkyl group is used in the fluorine-containing polymer. Such fluorine-containing polymers having the spacer are disclosed in, for example, US Patent No. 3655732, US Patent No. 3773826, US Patent No. 3916053 and US Patent No. 5439998. These fluorine-containing polymers, however, could not impart sufficient water- and oil-repellency.

[0004] Various recent research results indicate that in view of the practical treatment of fibers with the surface treatment agent (particularly the water- and oil-repellent agent), the important surface property is not a static contact angle, but is a dynamic contact angle, particularly a reversing contact angle. That is, the advancing contact angle of water is not dependent on the carbon number of the fluoroalkyl side chain, but the reversing contact angle of water in the case of carbon number of at most 7 is remarkably low than that in the case of carbon number of at least 8. In correspondence to this, an X ray analysis shows that the side chain crystallizes when the carbon number of side chain is at least 7. It is known that the actual water repellency has correlation with the crystallization of the side chain and that mobility of the

surface treatment agent molecules is an important factor for expression of the actual performances (for example, MAEKAWA takashige, FINE CHEMICAL, Vol. 23, No. 6, page 12 (1994)). Accordingly, it is believed that the acrylate polymer having low carbon number of fluoroalkyl group in the side chain which is at most 7 (particularly at most 6) has low crystallinity so that the polymer cannot satisfy the actual performances (particularly water repellency).

[0005] JP-A-63-90588, JP-A-63-99285 and JP-A-01-315471 disclose that a fluorine-containing acrylate polymer wherein the alpha-position is substituted with fluorine, chlorine or the like has excellent properties such as good adhesion to a substrate, high strength of a film and good water- and oil-repellency. These publications describe that the fluoroalkyl group used in Examples has at least 8 carbon atoms and does not suggest to use the acrylate monomer having the fluoroalkyl group having at most 6 carbon atoms.

[0006] Recent study results (EPA Report "PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY ASSOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE TO PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID AND ITS SALTS" (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/pfoara.pdf>)) and the like clarify that a PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) doubtfully has a potential risk of environmental load. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency of USA) announced on April 14, 2003 that

the EPA intensifies the scientific investigation on PFOA.

On the other hand, Federal Register (FR Vol. 68, No. 73/April 16, 2003 [FRL-2303-8]) (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/pfoafr.pdf>),

5 EPA Environmental News for release Monday April, 2003 "EPA INTENSIFIES SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF A CHEMICAL PROCESSING AID"

(<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/pfoaprs.pdf>), and

EPA OPPT FACT SHEET April 14, 2003  
10 (<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/pfoafacts.pdf>) announced that a "telomer" may possibly metabolize or decompose to PFOA. It is also announced that the "telomer" is used in a large number of commercial products including fire fighting foams, care products and cleaning products as well as soil,  
15 stain and grease resistant coating on carpets, textiles, paper, and leather.

#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

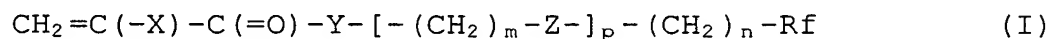
##### Problems to be Solved by the Invention

20 [0007] An object of the present invention is to provide a surface treatment agent having excellent water- and oil-repellency and soil resistance even if the fluoroalkyl group in the fluorine-containing polymer has the carbon number of at most 6.

## Means for Solving the Problems

[0008] The present invention provides a surface treatment agent comprising (1) a fluorine-containing polymer and (2) water and/or an organic solvent,

5 characterized in that the fluorine-containing polymer comprises repeating units derived from a fluorine-containing compound of the formula:



wherein X is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

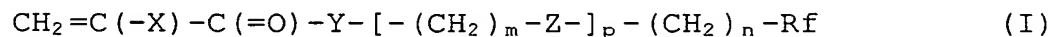
10 Y is -O- or -NH-;

Z is -S- or -SO<sub>2</sub>-;

Rf is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

m is from 1 to 10, n is from 0 to 10, and p is 0 or 1.

The present invention provides (a) a fluorine-  
15 containing compound of the formula:



wherein X is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

Y is -O- or -NH-;

Z is -S-;

20 Rf is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

m is from 1 to 10, n is from 0 to 10, and p is 0 or 1;

provided that when p is 0, Y is -NH- and that when p is 1, Y is -O- and n is 0.

The present invention provides a fluorine-containing  
25 polymer comprising (A) repeating units derived from the

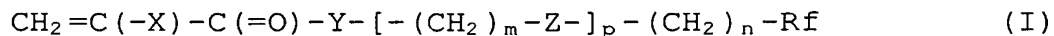
above-mentioned fluorine-containing compound (a) (that is, a fluorine-containing compound (a)).

#### EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

5 [0009] The present invention can give a surface treatment agent excellent in water repellency, water repellency and antifouling property.

#### BEST MODE OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

10 [0010] The fluorine-containing polymer of the present invention comprises (A) repeating units derived from (a) the fluorine-containing compound of the formula:



wherein X is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

15 Y is -O- or -NH-;

Z is -S- or -SO<sub>2</sub>-;

Rf is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

m is from 1 to 10, n is from 0 to 10, and p is 0 or 1.

That is, the fluorine-containing polymer forming the  
20 surface treatment agent comprises (A) repeating units derived from the above-mentioned fluorine-containing compound (a).

The fluorine-containing polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer.

25 In the case that the fluorine-containing polymer is

the copolymer, the fluorine-containing polymer may contain:

(B) repeating units derived from a monomer free from a fluorine atom, and

(C) optionally, repeating units derived from a crosslinkable monomer,

in addition to the repeating unit (A).

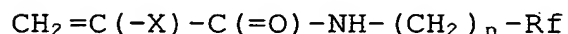
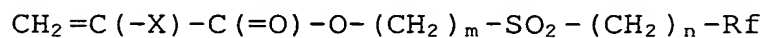
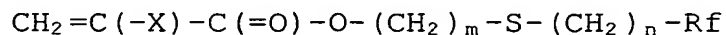
[0011] In the present invention, the repeating unit (A) is formed by the fluorine-containing compound (a) of the formula (I).

[0012] In the above-mentioned formula, the Rf group is preferably a perfluoroalkyl group. The carbon number of the Rf group is from 1 to 6, for example, from 1 to 4. Examples of the Rf group are -CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -C(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, -(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CF<sub>2</sub>C(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, -(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> and -(CF<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

m may be, for example, from 2 to 10, and n may be, for example, from 1 to 10.

Preferably, p is 1 when Y is -O-, and p is 0 when Y is -NH-.

[0013] Examples of the fluorine-containing compound (a) are the followings.



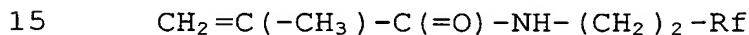
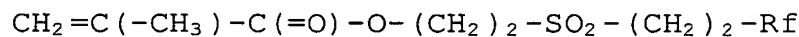
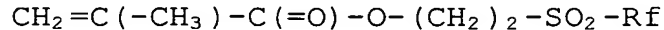
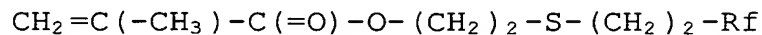
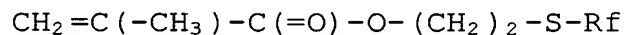
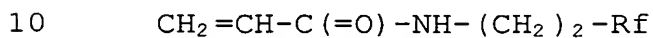
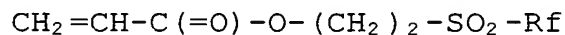
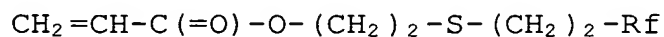
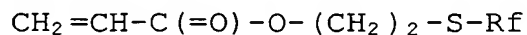
wherein X is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

Rf is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6;

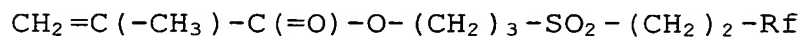
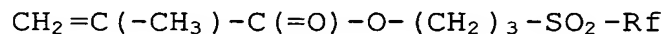
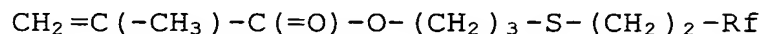
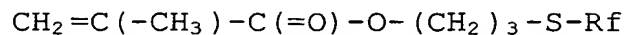
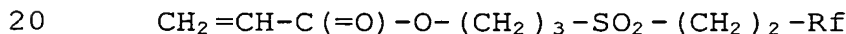
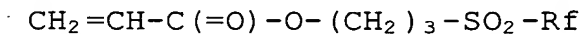
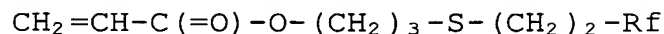
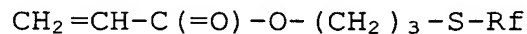
m is from 1 to 10, and n is from 0 to 10.

[0014] Specific examples of the fluorine-containing

5 compound (a) are followings:



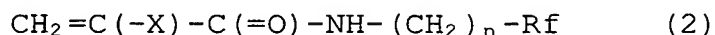
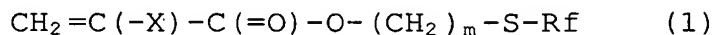
[0015]



25 wherein Rf is a fluoroalkyl group having 1 to 6.



[0016] The following fluorine-containing compounds are novel compounds.



5 wherein m is from 1 to 10, and n is from 0 to 10.

The fluorine-containing compounds (1) and (2) can be prepared, for example, as follows.

[0017]

Fluorine-containing compound (1)

10 Mercaptoethanol is reacted with perfluoroalkyl iodide having a Rf group having one end substituted with iodine in a solvent (for example, water/DMF), for example, at 30°C to 90°C for 0.5 hours to 30 hours to give a perfluoroalkyl thioethanol. This alcohol is reacted with acrylic acid in  
15 a solvent (for example, cyclohexane) in the presence of a catalyst (for example, paratoluene sulfonic acid), for example, at 30°C to 70°C for 0.5 hours to 30 hours to give perfluoroalkylthioethyl acrylate.

[0018]

20 Fluorine-containing compound (2)

Into a reactor, tridecylmethyl ammonium chloride, perfluoroalkylethyl iodide having Rf group substituted with iodine at one end, and an aqueous solution of sodium azide are added (for example, at room temperature), and reacted  
25 with stirring and heating (for example, at 50 to 95°C,

particularly at 90°C) for 1 to 50 hours (for example, 20 hours). After the completion of the reaction, the disappearance of the raw material, that is, the iodine compound is confirmed by GC (gas chromatography). The  
5 reaction liquid is cooled to room temperature (23°C), and a lower organic layer is separated. An aqueous layer is extracted with diisopropyl ether, and the extract as such is used in the next reaction.

Into the autoclave, said reaction extract and a  
10 catalyst (for example, 10% palladium/carbon) are charged and then a hydrogen gas (for example, at the pressure of 2 to 15 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, particularly 8 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) is added therein. The mixture is stirred, for example, at 10 to 30°C (particularly room temperature (23°C)) for 1 to 30 hours  
15 (for example, 15 hours). The disappearance of the raw material is confirmed by GC, an organic layer is filtered by celite, and a filtrate as such is used in the following reaction.

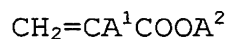
Into a flask, triethylamine and 4-t-butyl catechol are  
20 added to said solution of amino product in diisopropyl ether under cooling with ice. Then acrylic acid chloride is dropwise added under cooling with ice, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature (23°C) for 0.5 to 50 hours (for example, 12.5 hours). A produced solid is filtered  
25 off, a filtrate is washed with a 5% aqueous solution of

citric acid, and an organic layer is dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture is filtered and a filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure. A residue is subjected to a silica gel chromatography to give  
5 perfluoroalkylethylacrylic acid amide.

[0019] The repeating units (B) are derived from (b) the monomer free from a fluorine atom. The monomer (b) is preferably a fluorine-free monomer having a carbon-carbon double bond. The monomer (b) is preferably a vinyl monomer  
10 which is free from fluorine. The fluorine atom-free monomer (b) is generally a compound having one carbon-carbon double bond. Preferable examples of the fluorine atom-free monomer (b) include, for example, ethylene, vinyl acetate, vinyl halide (for example, vinyl chloride)  
15 vinylidene halide (for example, vinylidene chloride), acrylonitrile, styrene, polyethyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, polypropyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, methoxypolyethylene-glycol (meth)acrylate, methoxypolypropyleneglycol (meth)acrylate, vinyl alkyl ether and isoprene. The  
20 fluorine atom-free monomer (b) is not limited to these examples.

[0020] The fluorine atom-free monomer (b) may be a (meth)acrylate ester having an alkyl group. The number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group may be from 1 to 30, for  
25 example, from 6 to 30, e.g., from 10 to 30. For example,

the fluorine atom-free monomer (b) may be acrylates of the general formula:



wherein A<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and

5 A<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group represented by C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> (n = 1 to 30).

[0021] The repeating units (C) are derived from the crosslinkable monomer (c). The crosslinkable monomer (c) may be a fluorine-free monomer having at least two reactive groups and/or carbon-carbon double bonds. The  
10 crosslinkable monomer (c) may be a compound having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds, or a compound having at least one carbon-carbon double bond and at least one reactive group. Examples of the reactive group include a hydroxyl group, an epoxy group, a chloromethyl group, a  
15 blocked isocyanate group, an amino group and a carboxyl group.

[0022] Examples of the crosslinkable monomer (c) include diacetoneacrylamide, (meth)acrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, hydroxymethyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate,  
20 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, butadiene, chloroprene and glycidyl (meth)acrylate, to which the crosslinkable monomer is not limited.

25 [0023] The copolymerization with the monomer (b) and/or

the monomer (c) can optionally improve various properties such as water- and oil-repellency and soil resistance; cleaning durability and washing durability of said repellency and resistance; solubility in solvent; hardness; and feeling.

[0024] In the fluorine-containing polymer, the amount of the fluorine atom-free monomer (b) may be, from 0 to 500 parts by weight, for example, from 0.1 to 100 parts by weight, particularly from 0.1 to 50 parts by weight, and

the amount of the crosslinkable monomer (c) may be from 0 to 50 parts by weight, for example, from 0 to 20 parts by weight, particularly, from 0.1 to 15 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the fluorine-containing monomer (a).

The weight-average molecular weight of the fluorine-containing polymer may be, for example, from 2,000 to 5,000,000, particularly from 3,000 to 5,000,000, especially from 10,000 to 1,000,000. The weight-average molecular weight of the fluorine-containing polymer can be measured by GPC (gel permeation chromatography) (in terms of polystyrene).

[0025] The fluorine-containing polymer can be produced as follows.

In a solution polymerization, there can be used a

method of dissolving the monomer(s) into an organic solvent in the presence of a polymerization initiator, replacing the atmosphere by nitrogen, and stirring the mixture with heating at the temperature within the range from 30°C to 120°C for 1 hour to 10 hours. Examples of the polymerization initiator include azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, lauryl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, t-butyl peroxyphthalate and diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate. The polymerization initiator may be used in the amount within the range from 0.01 to 20 parts by weight, for example, from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of total of the monomers.

[0026] The organic solvent is inert to the monomer(s) and dissolves the monomer(s), and examples thereof include acetone, chloroform, HCHC225, isopropyl alcohol, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, cyclohexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, petroleum ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, tetrachlorodifluoroethane and trichlorotrifluoroethane. The organic solvent may be used in the amount within the range from 50 to 2,000 parts by weight, for example, from 50 to 1,000 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight

of total of the monomers.

[0027] In an emulsion polymerization, there can be used a method of emulsifying monomers in water in the presence of a polymerization initiator and an emulsifying agent, replacing the atmosphere by nitrogen, and polymerizing with stirring, for example, at the temperature within the range from 50°C to 80°C for 1 hour to 10 hours. As the polymerization initiator, for example, water-soluble initiators (e.g., benzoyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, t-butyl perbenzoate, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl hydroperoxide, 3-carboxypropionyl peroxide, acetyl peroxide, azobisisobutylamidine dihydrochloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, sodium peroxide, potassium persulfate and ammonium persulfate) and oil-soluble initiators (e.g., azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, di-tert-butyl peroxide, lauryl peroxide, cumene hydroperoxide, t-butyl peroxyphthalate and diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate) are used. The polymerization initiator may be used in the amount within the range from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the monomers.

[0028] In order to obtain a polymer dispersion in water, which is superior in storage stability, it is desirable that the monomers are atomized in water by using an emulsifying device capable of applying a strong shattering energy (e.g., a high-pressure homogenizer and an ultrasonic

homogenizer) and then polymerized with using the oil-soluble polymerization initiator. As the emulsifying agent, various emulsifying agents such as an anionic emulsifying agent, a cationic emulsifying agent and a nonionic emulsifying agent can be used in the amount within the range from 0.5 to 20 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the monomers. An anionic and/or cationic and/or nonionic emulsifying agent is preferably used. When the monomers are not completely compatibilized, a compatibilizing agent (e.g., a water-soluble organic solvent and a low-molecular weight monomer) capable of sufficiently compatibilizing them is preferably added to these monomers. By the addition of the compatibilizing agent, the emulsifiability and polymerizability can be improved.

[0029] Examples of the water-soluble organic solvent include acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol and ethanol. The water-soluble organic solvent may be used in the amount within the range from 1 to 50 parts by weight, e.g., from 10 to 40 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of water. Examples of the low-molecular weight monomer include methyl methacrylate, glycidyl methacrylate and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate. The low-molecular



weight monomer may be used in the amount within the range from 1 to 50 parts by weight, e.g., from 10 to 40 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of total of monomers.

[0030] The surface treatment agent of the present invention is preferably in the form of a solution, an emulsion or an aerosol. The surface treatment agent comprises the fluorine-containing polymer and a medium (particularly an organic solvent and/or water, for example, a liquid medium). The concentration of the fluorine-containing polymer in the surface treatment agent may be, for example, from 0.1 to 50 % by weight.

[0031] The surface treatment agent can be applied to a substrate to be treated by a know procedure. Usually, the surface treatment agent is diluted or dispersed with an organic solvent or water, is adhered to surfaces of the substrate by a well-known procedure such as an immersion coating, a spray coating and a foam coating, and is dried. If necessary, the surface treatment agent is applied together with a suitable crosslinking agent, followed by curing. It is also possible to add other surface treatment agents (for example, a water repellent agent and an oil repellent agent), or mothproofing agents, softeners, antimicrobial agents, flame retardants, antistatic agents, paint fixing agents, crease-proofing agents, etc. to the surface treatment agent of the present invention. For the

immersion coating, the concentration of the fluorine-containing polymer in the treatment liquid contacted with the substrate may be from 0.05 to 10% by weight, based on the treatment liquid. For the spray coating, the concentration of the fluorine-containing polymer in the treatment liquid may be from 0.1 to 5% by weight, based on the treatment liquid. A stain blocker may be used. When the stain blocker is used, it is preferable to use an anionic emulsifier or a nonionic surfactant.

[0032] The substrate to be treated with the surface treatment agent (for example, a water- and oil-repellent agent) of the present invention include a textile, masonry, a filter (for example, an electrostatic filter), a dust protective mask, a part of fuel cell (for example, a gaseous diffusion electrode and a gaseous diffusion support), glass, paper, wood, leather, fur, asbestos, brick, cement, metal and oxide, ceramics, plastics, a coated surface and a plaster. The textile may be particularly a carpet. The textile has various examples. Examples of the textile include animal- or vegetable-origin natural fibers such as cotton, hemp, wool and silk; synthetic fibers such as polyamide, polyester, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride and polypropylene; semi-synthetic fibers such as rayon and acetate; inorganic fibers such as glass fiber, carbon fiber and asbestos

fiber; and a mixture of these fibers. The treatment agent of the present invention can be suitably used for carpet made from nylon and/or polypropylene.

[0033] The textile may be in any form such as a fiber, a yarn, a fabric and the like. When the carpet is treated with the surface treatment agent of the present invention, the carpet may be formed after treating fibers or yarns with the surface treatment agent, or the formed carpet may be treated with the surface treatment agent.

The "treatment" means that a treatment agent is applied to a substrate by immersion, spraying, coating or the like. The treatment gives the result that the fluorine-containing polymer which is an active component of the treatment agent is penetrated into the internal parts of the substrate and/or adhered to surfaces of the substrate.

#### EXAMPLES

[0034] The following Examples are specifically illustrated but are not to be construed to limit the scope of the invention.

#### Shower water repellency test

The shower water repellency was expressed by water repellency No. (as shown in the below-described Table 1)

conducted according to JIS-L-1092.

[0035]

Table 1

Water repellency No.	State
5	No wet or adhesion on surface
4	Slight wet or adhesion on surface
3	Partial wet on surface
2	Wet on surface
1	Complete wet on surface

5

[0036]

Water-repellency test

A treated fabric is stored in a thermo-hygrostat having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65% for at least 4 hours. A test liquid (isopropyl alcohol (IPA), water, and a mixture thereof, as shown in Table 2) which has been also stored at 21°C is used. The test is conducted in an air-conditioned room having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65%. A droplet of the test liquid in an amount of 0.05 mL is softly dropped by a micropipette on the fabric. If the droplet remains on the fabric after standing for 30 seconds, the test liquid passes the test. The water-repellency is expressed by a point corresponding to a maximum content (% by volume) of isopropyl alcohol (IPA) in the test liquid which passes the test. The water-repellency is evaluated as twelve levels

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which are Fail, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in order of a poor level to an excellent level.

[0037]

Table 2 Water-repellency test liquid

Point	(% by volume)	
	Isopropyl alcohol	Water
10	100	0
9	90	10
8	80	20
7	70	30
6	60	40
5	50	50
4	40	60
3	30	70
2	20	80
1	10	90
0	0	100
Fail	Inferior to isopropyl alcohol 0/water 100	

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[0038]

#### Oil-repellency test

A treated fabric is stored in a thermo-hygrostat having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65% for at least 4 hours. A test liquid (shown in Table 3) which has been also stored at 21°C is used. The test is conducted in an air-conditioned room having a temperature of 21°C and a humidity of 65%. A droplet of the test liquid in an amount of 0.05 mL is softly dropped by a micropipette on the fabric. If the droplet remains on the fabric after standing for 30 seconds, the test liquid passes the test.

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The oil-repellency is expressed by a maximum point of the test liquid which passes the test. The oil-repellency is evaluated as nine levels which are Fail, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in order of a poor level to an excellent level.

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[0039]

Table 3 Oil-repellency test liquid

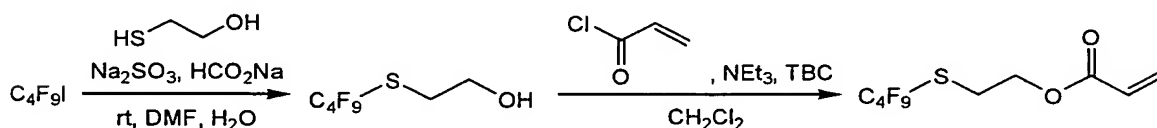
Point	Test liquid	Surface tension (dyne/cm, 25°C)
8	n-Heptane	20.0
7	n-Octane	21.8
6	n-Decane	23.5
5	n-Dodecane	25.0
4	n-Tetradecane	26.7
3	n-Hexadecane	27.3
2	Mixture liquid of n-Hexadecane 35/nujol 65	29.6
1	Nujol	31.2
Fail	Inferior to 1	-

[0040] Monomers are synthesized as follows:

Synthetic Example 1 (9FSEA monomer)

10 Synthesis of 2-(perfluorobutylthio)ethyl acrylate

[Chemical Formula 1]



[0041] 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-iodobutane (138.4

g (400 mmol)) was dissolved in a mixture liquid of DMF (400 ml) and water (80 ml), and mercaptoethanol (32.2g (400 mmol)) was added. Further, sodium formate (27.2g (400 mmol)), sodium sulfite heptahydrate (100.9 g (400 mmol)) were added, and stirred at room temperature (23°C) for one night. Water (1 L) and isopropyl ether (1 L) were added to the reaction liquid, which was separated. An aqueous layer was further extracted with isopropyl ether (500 ml x 2). An organic layer was washed with 10% hydrochloric acid (500 ml), water (500 ml) and a saturated saline solution (500 ml), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and filtered. The solvent was distilled off. A solution of a part (25.9 g, equivalent to 78 mmol) of the condensate [2-(perfluorosulfonyl)ethanol], triethylamine (19.5 g (140 mmol)) and 4-t-butylcatechol (one particle) in dichloromethane (200 ml) was cooled to 0°C. Acryloyl chloride (8.5 ml (10.5 mmol)) was slowly added (The internal temperature increased to 15°C). After removing the ice bath, the mixture was stirred at room temperature (23 °C) for 1 hour, and the disappearance of the raw material was confirmed by GC. The reaction liquid was washed with a 5% aqueous citric acid, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The reaction liquid was filtered and the solvent was distilled off. A fraction of 65 to 67°C /4 mmHg was gathered by the vacuum distillation

to give acrylate ester (23.6 g). Yield: 86.4%.

[0042]

$^1\text{H}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard TMS  $\delta\text{ppm}$ ): 6.46(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=1.6\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}}=17.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_\text{A}\text{H}_\text{B}=\text{C}$ ), 6.14(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=17.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=10.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}=\text{CH}_\text{X}$ ), 5.90(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{BX}}=10.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{AB}}=1.6\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_\text{A}\text{H}_\text{B}=\text{C}$ ), 4.40(t, 2H,  $J_{\text{HH}}=6.4\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 3.23(t, 2H,  $J_{\text{HH}}=6.4\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ )

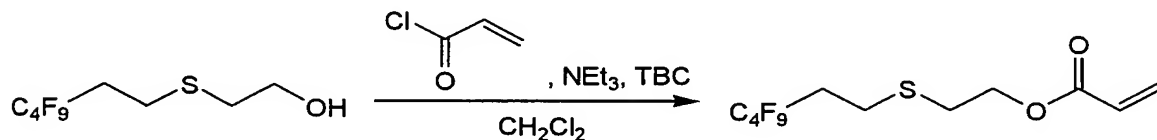
$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard  $\text{CFCl}_3$   $\delta\text{ppm}$ ): -81.5(m, 3F,  $\text{CF}_3$ ), -87.8(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2\text{S}$ ), -121.2(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ), -126.0(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ).

[0043]

Synthetic Example 2 (9FESEA monomer)

Synthesis of 2-(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluorohexylthio)ethyl acrylate

[Chemical formula 2]



[0044]

A solution of 2-(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluorohexylthio)ethanol (81 g (250 mmol)), triethylamine (52.3 ml (375 mmol)), 4-t-butylcatechol (one particle) and dichloromethane (500 ml) was cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , and acryloyl chloride (24.4 ml (300 mmol)) was slowly added for 10 minutes. The mixture was stirred at room



temperature (23°C) for 40 minutes. The reaction liquid was washed with a 5% aqueous citric acid (500 ml) and a saturated saline solution, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The reaction liquid was filtered to give a crude acrylate ester (81.0 g). Yield: 85.7%.

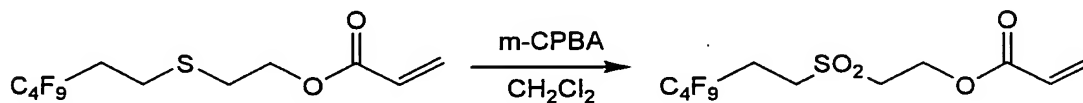
$^1\text{H}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard TMS  $\delta$ ppm): 6.45(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AB}}=1.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{AX}}=17.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_\text{A}\text{H}_\text{B}=\text{C}$ ), 6.14(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{AX}}=17.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{BX}}=10.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}=\text{CH}_\text{X}$ ), 5.88(dd, 1H,  $J_{\text{BX}}=10.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{\text{AB}}=1.2\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_\text{A}\text{H}_\text{B}=\text{C}$ ), 4.36(t, 2H,  $J_{\text{HH}}=6.6\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 2.8(m, 4H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2$ ), 2.4(m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2$ )

$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard  $\text{CFCl}_3$   $\delta$ ppm): -81.5(m, 3F,  $\text{CF}_3$ ), -115.0(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ), -124.8(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ), -126.5(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ).

[0045]

#### 15 Synthetic Example 3 (9FESO2EA monomer)

Synthesis of 2-(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluorohexylsulfonyl)ethyl acrylate



[0046]

A solution of crude 2-(3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluorohexylthio)ethyl acrylate (81.0 g (214 mmol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 2 and dichloromethane (1.5 L) was cooled with ice and m-chloroperbenzoic acid (100 g (446 mmol)) was gradually added. After the completion of the addition, the

mixture was stirred at room temperature (23°C) for one night, and filtered. The filtrate was washed with a 30% aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate. After the disappearance of peracid in an aqueous layer was confirmed by a iodine/starch reaction, an organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and filtered. A filtrate was condensed under reduced pressure, and a residue was purified by a silica gel chromatography (n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1). A white solid obtained after condensation was dried to give a sulfone substance (55.4 g). Yield: 63.1%.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard TMS  $\delta$ ppm): 6.45(dd, 1H,  $J_{AB}=1.1\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{AX}=17.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_A\text{H}_B=\text{C}$ ), 6.12(dd, 1H,  $J_{AX}=17.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{BX}=10.5\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}=\text{CH}_X$ ), 5.95(dd, 1H,  $J_{BX}=10.5\text{Hz}$ ,  $J_{AB}=1.1\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_A\text{H}_B=\text{C}$ ), 4.65(t, 2H,  $J_{HH}=5.6\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ), 3.42(t, 2H,  $J_{HH}=5.7\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_2$ ), 3.33(tt, 2H,  $J_{HH}=8.5\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2$ ), 2.69(m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2$ )

$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; internal standard  $\text{CFCl}_3$   $\delta$ ppm): -81.5(t, 3F,  $J=9.3\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{CF}_3$ ), -114.4(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ), -124.6(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ), -126.5(m, 2F,  $\text{CF}_2$ ).

[0047]

The polymers were synthesized as follows:

Preparative Example 1

25 9FSEA homopolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, the monomer (9FSEA monomer) (10 g (0.029 mol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 1 and butyl acetate (27 g) were charged and nitrogen was flowed for 60 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.11 g (0.0006 mol)) dissolved in butyl acetate (1 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 8 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, giving a white starch syrup-like precipitate. A supernatant liquid was removed off by decantation and the solvent was removed by setting the precipitate in an evaporator to distill off the solvent, whereby giving a very viscous transparent liquid substance (6.7 g) (Polymer yield 67%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

[0048]

## 20 Preparative Example 2

### 9FESEA homopolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, the monomer (9FESEA monomer) (10 g (0.026 mol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 2 and butyl acetate (27 g) were charged and nitrogen was flowed for 60 minutes. The temperature of a flask content

was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.11 g (0.0006 mol)) dissolved in butyl acetate (1 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 6 hours.. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, giving a white starch syrup-like precipitate. A supernatant liquid was removed off by decantation and the solvent was removed by setting the precipitate in an evaporator to distill off the solvent, whereby giving a very viscous transparent liquid substance (6.2 g) (Polymer yield 62%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

[0049]

### Preparative Example 3

#### 9FESEA/StA copolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, the monomer (9FESEA monomer) (7 g (0.02 mol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 2, stearyl acrylate (StA) (3 g (0.0093 mol)) and butyl acetate (27 g) were charged and nitrogen was flowed for 60 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.11 g (0.0006 mol)) dissolved in butyl acetate (1 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 4 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on

the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, giving a white starch syrup-like precipitate. A supernatant liquid was removed off by decantation and the solvent was removed by setting the precipitate in an evaporator to distill off the solvent, whereby giving a very viscous white transparent liquid substance (9.9 g) (Polymer yield 99%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4). [0050]

#### Preparative Example 4

##### 9FESO2EA homopolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, the monomer (9FESO2EA) (7 g (0.017 mol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 3 and butyl acetate (21 g) were charged and nitrogen was flowed for 60 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.11 g (0.0006 mol)) dissolved in butyl acetate (1 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 5 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, and a white separated precipitate was

filtered under reduced pressure and dried in a vacuum desiccator to give a white powder (6.8 g) (Polymer yield 97%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

5 [0051]

#### Preparative Example 5

##### 9FESO2EA/StA copolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, the monomer (9FESO2EA) (3 g (0.073 mol)) prepared in Synthetic Example 3, stearyl acrylate (StA) (1.26 g (0.0039 mmol) and butyl acetate (12 g) were charged and nitrogen was flowed for 60 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.032 g (0.002 mol)) dissolved in butyl acetate (0.4 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 7 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, and a white separated precipitate was filtered under reduced pressure and dried in a vacuum desiccator to give a white powder (3.8 g) (Polymer yield 91%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

[0052]

25 Comparative Preparative Example 1

9FA homopolymer

Into a 200 mL four-necked flask, 2-(perfluorobutyl)ethyl acrylate (9F-Alc/AA) (R-1420 manufactured by Daikin Chemical Sales, Ltd.) (15 g (0.047 mol)) and tetrachlorohexafluorobutane (121 g) were charged. The solution was bubbled with nitrogen for 30 minutes and then nitrogen was replaced in gas phase for 30 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (1.61 g (0.0092 mol)) dissolved in trichloroethane (7.86 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 5.5 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination. After the completion of the reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution, and a white starch syrup-like precipitate was separated. A supernatant liquid was removed off by decantation and the solvent was removed by setting the precipitate in an evaporator to distill off the solvent, whereby giving a very viscous transparent liquid substance (9.36 g) (Polymer yield 82%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

[0053]

Comparative Preparative Example 2

25 9FA/StA copolymer

Into a 100 mL four-necked flask, 2-(perfluorobutyl)ethyl acrylate (9F-Alc/AA) (R-1420 manufactured by Daikin Chemical Sales, Ltd.) (7.00 g (0.022 mol)), stearyl acrylate (StA) (3 g (0.093 mol)) and  
5 tetrachlorohexafluorobutane (56.47 g) were charged. The solution was bubbled with nitrogen for 30 minutes and then nitrogen was replaced in gas phase for 30 minutes. The temperature of a flask content was increased to 60°C, Perbutyl PV (0.75 g (0.0043 mol)) dissolved in  
10 trichloroethane (3.67 g) was added, and the reaction was conducted for 6 hours. The step control in the reaction was conducted on the basis of a gas chromatography, and the disappearance of the 9F-Alc/AA and stearyl acrylate monomer peaks was confirmed to determine the reaction termination.  
15 After the completion of reaction, methanol was added to the polymerized solution to give a white precipitate. A supernatant liquid was removed off by decantation and the solvent was removed by setting the precipitate in an evaporator to distill off the solvent, whereby giving a  
20 very viscous white opaque liquid substance (7.06 g) (Polymer yield 70.6%). The polymer was identified by elemental analysis (Table 4).

[0054]

#### Example 1

25 The polymer (1.5 g) obtained in Preparative Example 1



was dissolved in HCFC-225 (150 g). After one nylon test fabric (510 mm × 205 mm) was immersed in this test solution (150 g) for about 5 minutes, and the solvent was removed by centrifugal dehydrator (500 rpm, 30 seconds). The same  
5 procedure was conducted for one PET test fabric (510 mm × 205 mm), one PET/cotton mixture test fabric (510 mm × 205 mm) and one cotton test fabric (510 mm × 205 mm). Then each test fabric was dried at 28°C for one night.

[0055] Then, each one fabric from the nylon test fabric,  
10 the PET test fabric, the PET/cotton mixture test fabric and the cotton test fabric was treated by a pin tenter at 150°C for 3 minutes, and each fabric was cut into halves (255 mm × 205 mm). One half was used for a shower water repellency test, and the other half was used for a water repellency  
15 test and an oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0056]

#### Example 2

The polymer obtained in Preparative Example 2 was  
20 treated as in Example 1. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0057]

#### 25 Example 3

The polymer obtained in Preparative Example 3 was treated as in Example 1. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0058]

#### Example 4

The polymer obtained in Preparative Example 4 was treated as in Example 1 with changing the solvent to butyl acetate. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0059]

#### Example 5

The polymer obtained in Preparative Example 5 was treated as in Example 1. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0060]

#### Comparative Example 1

The polymer obtained in Comparative Preparative Example 1 was treated as in Example 1 with using the solvent of HCFC-225. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test

and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in Table 5.

[0061]

Comparative Example 2

5           The polymer obtained in Comparative Preparative Example 2 was treated as in Example 1 with using the solvent of HCFC-225. Then the fabrics were subjected to the shower water repellency test, the water repellency test and the oil repellency test. The test results are shown in  
10   Table 5.

[0062]

Table 4

Elemental Analysis	F		C		H		N		Cl	
	Found (%)	Calcd. (%)	Found (%)	Calcd. (%)	Found (%)	Calcd. (%)	Found (%)	Calcd. (%)	Found (%)	Calcd. (%)
Preparative Example 1	46.85	48.77	31.02	30.83	2.31	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preparative Example 2	43.68	45.12	34.77	34.86	3.18	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preparative Example 3	28.65	31.50	46.98	47.59	5.71	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preparative Example 4	39.92	41.61	32.20	32.15	2.77	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preparative Example 5	28.35	29.22	45.92	45.50	5.52	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comparative Preparative Example 1	49.43	53.77	33.11	33.96	2.47	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comparative Preparative Example 2	35.91	37.64	48.06	47.11	4.84	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[0063]

Table 5

Example 1			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	70	3	3
PET	80	3	3
PET/Cotton	50	3	3
Cotton	50	3	3

Example 2			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	70	3	3
PET	80	3	3
PET/Cotton	50	3	3
Cotton	0	3	3

Example 4			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	100	4	3
PET	100	4	3
PET/Cotton	80	4	3
Cotton	70	7	3

Comparative Example 1			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	50	3	0
PET	70	3	3
PET/Cotton	0	3	3
Cotton	0	Fail	3

Example 3			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	70	3	2
PET	80	4	3
PET/Cotton	50	3	3
Cotton	50	3	3

Example 5			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	100	9	6
PET	80	5	6
PET/Cotton	80	4	6
Cotton	80	3	6

Comparative Example 2			
Test fabric	Shower water repellency	Water repellency	Oil repellency
Nylon	70	4	2
PET	50	4	3
PET/Cotton	50	4	2
Cotton	0	4	2